WASHINGTON

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

PARTISAN EXAGGERATION.

We have always been in the habit of looking to the North American Review for the reflection of ideas which appeal to the intelligence and candor of the public. Its views of political affairs under former editors have always been positive and definite, but they were stated without exaggeration and without partisan vehemence. Its present conductors, we regret to observe, prescribe to themselves a different rule of conduct, and address a different class of readers. They have impressed on the Review a character for partisanship which does not require respect for even the appearance of accuracy in a statement that appeals to current political hatreds. For instance, in the July number just received, in an article on the "National Currency," we read as follows:

"A Union victory on a battle field or at the polls de-presses the price of gold; a rebel victory in the South or at a Northern election sends it up. Jefferson Davis, the Southern armies, Generals Lorgatreet and Lee, and the Northern Democrats are the bulls of the gli market; Lincoln, Chase, Grant, Sherman, and Meade, our brave troops, and the loyal and patriotic men of the North are the bears. Gold will fall as they rise in power, and the legal-tender notes, if skillfully managed by the and the legal-tender notes, if skillfully managed by the Treasury, as the great war draws to a successful close. where, and, like the notes of the Bank of the States, sometimes and in some places, above par."

Every body knows that there is no foundation for this statement, so far as it affirms that "s Union victory at the polls depresses the price of gold," or that a "rebel victory" in a "Northern election" causes a rise in the price of gold. By a "Union victory at the polls" the writer means a Republican triumph, and by a "rebel victory"; success of the party opposed to the Administration. And yet, with the blind fatuity of the partisan, he establishes a connection of cause and effect, where every reader is able to penetrate its fallacy; for every body knows that at the last elections which have been held in the country the Republican party has prevailed, even in States previously Democratic, by majorities the most overwhelming and unprecedented, and as it is certain that the price of gold has subsequently gone up with accelerated velocity, the truth of the writer's statement can be substantiated only on the supposition that the Administration party is the party whose triumph has had the effect of a "rebel victory." And then, if the reviewer's analysis of the monetary situation be exhaustive or sound as far as it goes, when he says that legal-tender notes will increase in value "as the war draws to a successful close," it follows that, according to his logic, the prospect of "a successful close of the war" is growing constantly less and less, for gold, instead of "increasing in value" as measured by Treasury notes, has been steadily declining for the last lew months. But, as we are sure the author does not intend to say all this, it is charitable to suppose that he meant only to show how recklessly a partisan can use words to convey to the passions a meaning which they contradict to the reason of every reader. We hope the North American Review will leave a monopoly of this style to the professional partisan press. Besides, something more of vivacity is pardoned to the haste of daily journalism, than to the deliberation of a periodical which speaks only four times : year. We are the more emboldened to make this suggestion to the leading quarterly of our country because we are pleased to find in another article of the current number some judicious reflections on grave questions of public concern, to which we shall call the attention of our readers at an early

GEN. WILSON'S RIDE.

To comprehend the extent of Gen. Wilson's daring ride into the interior of Virginia every reader should take a map-a common railroad map will do-and follow from point to point the operations of the force under Wilson and Kautz.

They set out from their camp, near Prince George's Court-House, at two o'clock in the morning of the 22d of June. They crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad about five miles below Petersburg, and made at once for the Weldon railroad, which they struck at Reams, a station ten miles south of Petersburg. From here they etruck across the country northwesterly till they reached the Petersburg and Danville railroad at Sutherland's, ten miles west of Petersburg. Here the work of destruction began. At Ford's, ten miles further west, two locomotives, a train of sixteen cars, and various depots with stores were destroyed; and after working at this all night the force moved on the morning of the 23d along the railroad until they reached Burksville, where the Danville and the Lynchburg railroads cross each other. Here, as well as at Nottoway, east of the crossing, the work of destruc-tion was made very complete. At Nottoway a force of the enemy was met and beaten after a short engagement. Gen. Wilson now turned down the Danville railread which he destroyed for thirty-six miles, from Burkeville to Roanuke station, where, at a bridge, the enemy had gathered a force too heavy for our wearied men to encounter without great danger. All the places we have mentioned are marked upon common railroad maps. The methodi-cal manner in which the work of destruction was carried

on is thus described by a newspaper correspondent : "Being without proper iron rails the rebels were forced to resort to the old isshioned method of laying string pieces. on which were fastened long strips of iron to prevent the wood from wearing out under the pressure of the trains and action of the car wheels. To burn this entire road from Burksville to Staunton bridge was a matter of comparative case. A portion of the cavalry dismounted and marched by the flank along the railroad. Being halted they were faced inward, or toward the road. Some men now rushed to the nearest fences to procure dry rails, while others prepared the finer combustible matter. With such perfect unanimity did the men work and so dry were the rails and ties that a few moments. Accept to get a fire well started along their whole line. They would then fall in, and, facing by the fink sgain, move further down the road until the ignited portion was passed by the rearmost men. Another halt would be ordered and the operation above described again repeated. In this manner they were enabled to move over and destroy an enormous space of the railroad in a short time. In burning the road depots from Kersville to the Staunton branch, a distance of some twenty miles, less than two thirds of a day was occupied. The intense heat thrown out from this extensive line of flame rendered the vicinity untenable. Not only were the resr guards forced to move by distant roads, but even the inbitante found their local habitations too hot to held them. and were forced to make temporary changes beyond its

In this way they destroyed over sixly miles of railroad track, best 'es depots, blacksmiths' shops, machine shops, and stores; and faally rode back across the country, fought all one day and the whole of another night, making a brilall one day and the whole of another night, making a briliant defence aga, "at a greatly superior force, and at last abandoned the few wagons they had been able to carry along, and disabled the pieces which they could no longer take with them, and, dividing into two parties, but keeping up their organization, a "add the best of their way to the James, where they have safe 'y arrived, after a ride which tested to the utmost the endor. Dec and courage of the men and the capacity and genius of their leader. Their success is of a substantial kind, the fruits of which we shall see before many days pass.

The miniature brig Vision was spoken at noon on the 28th ultimo by a pilot boat, forty-five miles east of Fire Island. The Vision had all sails set.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The people of the United States are this day called to commemorate the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence made by the Conti-

nental Congress on the 4th of July, 1776. The celebration of this holyday still finds us amid all the sights and sounds of civil war, being the fourth recurrence of the day under auspices that little befit the heart of the reflecting patriot to engage in its traditional festivities. For, if the proper it comes at the present time with a mournful sense such a rapid change of front, and finds much diffiof the political degeneracy which has forfeited for us the peaceful enjoyment of the rich heritage they bequeathed to their descendants. If it be true, as

-"the poet sings, That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering hap

this nation has surely abundant reason to bow its head in anguish as memory contrasts its once happy estate with its present desperate condition. Never has a people so squandered the boons poured into its lap by the lavish kindness of a benignant Providence, and our want of gratitude for "the good and perfect gifts" which have been showered on us from Heaven is only exceeded by the strange insensibility that seems to harden the wrath. There are those among us who exult in the very magnitude of our calamities, and who point with undissembled pride to the prodigality with which we are spending our blood and treasure, as though the ghastly wounds of our body politic were not so many marks of shame and seals of sorrow. It is not in this spirit that a Christian people should accept the scourge of war, and especially a war thrust upon them by intestine strife and convulsion. Let us hope that the evil spirit under whose possessions our land is now rent and torn will soon be effectually east out, and that at the next return of this anniversary of the Natal Day of our country its inhabitants may be found walking in the light of that wisdom all of whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all of whose paths are paths of peace. And in the mean time let each loyal citizen gird up the loins of his mind and seek to develop in a time of war the virtue of self- sacrifice and patriotic devotion, that so

" many a darkness with the light shall leap And shine in the sudden making of splendid names, And noble thought be freer under the sun, And the heart of a people beat with one desire."

MARKS OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The New York Observer, a religious journal xpresses the opinion that it is "no exaggeration o say that the cost of the war thus far has been one quarter more than it would have been had no the country been cheated by its own agents." Al that fraud, which has been advantageous to the enemy and depleting and injurious to the Govern ment, is now, it adds, as prevalent as ever. "No great example has been made of any swindler or thief. The majesty of a defrauded Government has not been vindicated. When will it be ?"

Induced to make this painful reflection by th charges of fraud and corruption under which cer tain officials of the Government in New York and elsewhere have been recently arrested and put on trial, our contemporary proceeds to comment on this species of guilt at the present time as fol-

"There is one fact that makes the recent devel peculiarly disgusting to every right mind, and invests the crime of plundering the Government with an atrocity of wickedness baving no parallel in the past history of our

suffering country.
"We are straining every nerve to put down a gigantic rebellion. The cost of the war in money is the least of the expense but this cost is enormous, frightful, and in-creasing at the rate of two, three, or four millions every day. It has reached such a load already that the nati staggers under it. At such a time as this it is the duty and the privilege of every citizen to give his time, energies, business capacity, counsel, efforts, and prayers to the Government. We do not pretend to say that business men should not receive proper compensation for their services. The soldier in the field, the Senater, the President, the agent, is entitled to his lawful pay, and we do not expect to see a Washington again who will decline his salary while s-rving in the army. But lawful pay is one thing

and cheating the country is another.

"The point we make, and on which we wish to faster the attention of the patien, is this: to take money from the Government unjustly at such a time is a crime second in baseness only to that which has made Judas Iscario infamous forever. The country needs every dollar it can raise. The people are now pressed down with taxation The burden is only beginning to be felt. It is to be in creased for years to come. The Government has a conflic on hand, and money is the shews of war. Every cen taken unjustly from it is so much direct help to the enemy taken urjustly from it is so much direct help to the enemy; it weakens the hands of the Government; it strengthens the rebellion. The man who cheats the Government out of a dollar is a vile traitor. We would not take the hand of such a man in friendship any sconer than we would the hand of Floyd or Davis. Avarice is bad enough. It is a base passion always, and never lives in noble minds. But when it has become so rank and strong that it converts a brawling patriot, a loud, pretended friend of the Govern ment, a man who has denounced his neighbors as traitor and sought distinction for his special and ardent support the war-when avarice converts such a man into a thief there is no language to convey the reuse of every honest man's abborrence of his villang, and there is no punish-ment known to common law sufficiently ignomimous to mark the opinion which virtue entertains of such a hypo-

It requires but little observation or reading in the natural history of the creatures spawned by a revolutionary epoch to prepare the mind for just such disgusting spectacles as are described by our contemporary. And it is always safe to assume that a man who makes an ostentatious parade of his "loyalty" in such times, or who is perpetually indulging in "railing accusations" at his neighbors, is a political Pharisce who has stolen the livery of virtue only the better to hide his venality and corruption. True loyalty does not need to make broad its phylacteries and has no disguises to wear, because it meditates no frauds on the Government and is too wise as well as too just to think of purchasing for itself a good degree by the cheap resorts of slander and defamation.

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth of June 27th. We publish below despatches from the President and Secretary of War commendatory of Gen. Burbridge and those under his command for their successful operations against Morgan and his band :

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14, 1864. To Gen. Burbridge: Have just received your despatch of action at Cyothiana. Please accept my congratulations and thanks for yourself and command. A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14, 1864. To Gen. Burbridge: Please sceept for yourself and the officers and soldiers of your gallant command the thanks of this Department for the brave and successful operations of the last six days in Kentucky—achievements of valor, energy, and success that will be regarded with admiration by all loyal people of the United States.

E. M. STANTON.

THE POLITICO MILITARY PROBLEM.

Our Republican contemporaries are naturally very much embarrassed to explain and justify the decision of the House of Representatives in so suddenly reversing its action upon the proposed repeal of the money commutation for military service. The House having only a few days ago decided by a vote of two to one that it would not concur in that policy, and that decision having been approved by the Republican press without commemoration of the day is no more than a just exception, so far as we are aware, the latter is not homage to the wisdom and virtue of our ancestors, a little non-plussed to account satisfactorily for culty in the preservation of its consistency while placing itself abreast with such shifting political attitudes- The New York Tribune accounts for the manœuvre by tracing it to the influence of the Executive on the minds of recusant members.

"It is no secret that the change of front in the House is due to the urgent representations of the Executive. The system heretofore existing was deemed a failure. The Government get money and not men. Hence the argument addressed to members of Congress has been: If you mean the war shall go on, you must grant the power to draft compulsorily; in other words, you must give the Government the power to fill its armies speedily, and to keep them full. And the House has yielded to this urgency, impelled by the patriotic conviction that the Executive was entitled to the grant of such authority as in its

view was necessary for the suppression of the rebellion "Heretofore it was believed that a wise administration minds of the people under the awful judgments of bave the assurance of the military authorities that it was insufficient, and since the Executive requires the power of absolute draft it should be granted. That the men, place to execute His vengeance and display His somehow, all loyal men have always insisted. The ques-tion of means is less essential

tion of means is less essential

"It is, of course, understood that the power which is now put into the hands of the Government is to be effectually used. The law is to be put in force, and there is no longer any excuse, if there ever were, for misapprehension on the part of the Government. The nation, by the voice of its representations of the fraction of the first the standard to the first the standard to the first time of the standard to the s sentatives, offers its whole strength to the Executive What it asks in return is that its magnificent gift shall no

Our readers have been left in no ignorance as to our views respecting the policy in question, and if the present Congress shall adjourn, leaving the Executive unlimited power to draft men, but for only one year, without allowing any commutation, we think it safe to conclude, with Senator Brown and others, that the "war for the Union," under such a system, is rapidly verging towards a decline which will need no "peace party" to accelerate its progress in the direction of a practical armistice. For as is well said by the leading Republican organ of New England, the Boston Daily Advertiser, such a system may give us "men," but it will not give us an "army." It will produce in the loyal States all the exhaustion of war while creating the conditions on which vigor and efficiency in war are both physically and morally impossible.

We sought to demonstrate this proposition some days sgo in the views we announced under the head of the "Economics of War"-views founded on statistical facts of the most irrefragable character. It is easy to ignore the laws of nature and of political economy, but these laws always take revenge on their violators. One of the leading Republican journals of the West, the Cincinnati Gazette, takes the same view of this matter as the Boston Daily Advertiser. In its number of the 27th instant it says:

"The calculation that by an exhaustive effort the rebel lion may be crushed in a single season is equally untenable and dangereus. The war has been conducted on that cal culation much too long already. It is time to look more to military principles, to generalship, and to such a hus-banding of our resources as will enable the country to con-tinue the effort. From the first there has been an idea that if we should take Richmond the Confederates would be conquered; and in the third year of the war we find

has continued three years, and has made a veteran army on the other side. Secondly, a drafted army cannot be on the other side. Fecondly, a draited army cannot be put into the field in time to co operate in the present campaign against Richmond. Thrdly, no mortal man can say that any drait, however exhaustive, will close the war in a year. Is it safe to exhaust the country by a brief spanmodic effort, when the result is not within our prevision?

"The campaign against Richmond must be decided by the army now in the field. If unsuccessful, military genius can find some way of bringing Lee's army to battle on fair terms. We have an army abundantly large to defeat it on such terms, and we have a right to expect that it shall not be sacrificed in attempting positions which neu-tralize its superior numbers. Even if it shall be, no draft

"But the war must no longer be conducted upon the idea that the resources of the country are inexhaustible, or that the effort will be brief, and therefore if it is exaustive it is the last, and that with triumph the country will soon recover. It is likely that the result will depend as much on exhaustion as on battles; therefore it is requisite that our resources be used with a view to continuance

to any extent that may be necessary to final triumph.

"In this war the loyal people bave largely over-estimated the number of men that our population can put in the field without crippling our resources to such an extent as to make the effort exhaustive. In the apparent prosperity which has grown out of the issue of paper money, and with the light burden of a war whose expenses were paid by loans, we have also over-estimated the extent of our financial resources, and have hardly taken into account the destruction of productive industry. Under the same influences the Administration has also called for more men and carried on a greater number of scattered undertakings than were consistent with an economical expenditure or resources with a view to continuing the effect for as in

'It is time to change all this, and to conduct the war or comprehensive principles of strategy, instead of looking to a single point, and regarding any sacrifice and any degree of exhaustion as wisely expended to attain that We must have well trained soldiers to fight a veteran army, and we must economize these, looking more to military genus, and less to the prodigal sacrifice of men for military results. No nation in the world can supply well trained soldiers to be slaughtered in unlimited numbers in indecisive actions. Our finances must also be organized for a continuance of the war indefinitely, instead of looking all the while to speedy victory to save them from prostration.

"For a war conducted on military principles, to which all political necessities shall succumb, and conducted by wise generalship, such an army as that with which we began the present campaign is large enough. The Confederacy cannot resist it without speedily exhausting its arms bearing population. There is no necessity for slaughtering that army against impossible positions, nor for adhering to impossible lines, with the idea that some particular point gained will repay all. The army must be economized as the very heart's blood of the nation; and the wise conduct of that will be the best backing the Administration can have to its requisition for more men."

NEBRASKA.

The Territory of Nebraska has, it appears, declined to avail itself of the enabling act of Congress to remodel its government with a view to entering the Union as a State. The New York Tribune of yesterday has the following paragraph on the subject;

"Nebraska has voted not to organize a State Government as yet. In this we think she has decided wisely. She had but 28,841 inbabitants in 1860; she has not more than 60,000 now; and she could hardly fair, by making herself a State, to double her local taxation-a serious consideration in these days. Whoever expected to be Goverpor, United States Senators, &c. are doubtless annoyed by this vote; but the great mass of the people can bear the disappointment of this class with unshaken fortitude. Nebraska will be coming in as a State, with a population of 100,000 or over, in season to vote for President in

WAR ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

About daybreak on Sunday morning intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburg to the effect that a large rebel force was approaching in three separate columns, one by the way of the turnpike toward Shepherdstown, another toward Martinsburg, not far from the line of the railroadand the third west of it. The department of the railroad is that of Gen. Hunter, assisted by Gen. Sigel, with Gene Kelley and Max Webber. Gen. Kelley's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement exists.

Gen. Sigel, on receiving this information, at once prepared to check the approach of the enemy, in order that no moveable property should be destroyed. The troops were draws up, and at five o'clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, during which our cavalry fell slowly back to the infantry supports.

Ascertaining that the force of the enemy superior to his own, Gen. Sigel determined to evacuate Martinsburg, which was accomplished in good order It is reported that the enemy captured a large quantity of upplies there.

Gen. Sigel and the bulk of his force, including Gen. Mulligan's brigade, had all crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown on Sunday, and were moving to protect Harper's Ferry, where Gen. Weber commands a small force. The rebel cavelry is commanded by Gen. Rensom, (Stuart's successor,) and the infantry by either Early or

No official intelligence of the results of this movement

has yet been divulged, and many of the reports are conflicting. It looks, however, as if the enemy contemplated an extensive raid in Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, and great excitement prevails in those quarters. The farmers are removing their stock, and many persons are leaving their homes for places which promise greater security. A despatch to the Baltimore American from Alfred

Spates, Esq, the President of the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal, dated at Cumberland yesterday, (the 5th.) says: The rebel raid has been very destructive upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have information here that the canal has been badly damaged, and that a number of boats have been burned and teams captured." The railroad has also suffered considerable damage, but to what extent is unknown here

No news was received vesterday or last night from Harper's Ferry.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC-EX. AGGERATED REPORTS.

An intelligent gentleman who arrived in Baltimore vesterday from Harper's Ferry informs the Baltimore American that it is now definitely ascertained that the force of the enemy on the upper Potomac does not exceed five thousand men, of whom less than one fourth are cavalry, and the remainder infantry. The same authority furnishes the following information respecting late movements on the line of the Potomac :

"The rebels are concentrated in and around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on the people robbing them of even their watches and money. Ther was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the rebels across the river, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from Maryland Heights.
"The fight of Col. Mulligan with their advance at Lee

town is spoken of as most gallant, he ruccessfully repulsing them several times. Gen. Sigel moved towards Shepherdsrisking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg except some oats, which was set on fire before "The impression on the border was that the rebel force

will retire before to morrow (Thursday) night, as Gen Hunter will be in his rear by that time with an ample force

to overwhelm them if they remain longer.

"The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and the canal, the collection of conscripts, and the plunder of the inbabitants. They have not attempted to leave the ine of the Potomac, except to rob the stores at Point of Rocks, and destroying some canal boats near Hancock. What damage has been done to the railroad is not yet as-certained, though it is understood that they have not reired far beyond Martinsburg.
"There is no truth in the statement that a rebel force

has been to Beensboro' and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumber and."

The following information was received yesterday from the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: 11 O'CLOCK A. M .- The usual mal train for Sandy

Hunter's forces are rapidly moving from the West is to be compensated by the assurance that it will be but brief and the last effort that will be required.

"But, in the first place, one year drafted men will not make such an army as is required to carry on a war which the repersion of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry, and Sigel is on the Heights, which command the Ferry, with a large force. Officers from the Ferry think that all will be right to morrow.

Gen. Wallace is co-operating with Gen. Sigel, and has, it is stated, secured the entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe from any fear of another rebel visit. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at the lower fords, and a sufficient force has been organized at Frederick to prevent any invasion of that

A CALL ON PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation on Tuesday, the 5th instant, in which he states that the President of the United States had made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand militia as volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged; and the Governor earnestly calls on "the freemen of the Pennsylvania militia to come promptly forward and fill the requisition." He concludes his call by saying:

"It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth capable of bearing arms to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic."

The Philadelphia North American seconds the call of the Governor, and exhorts the people to yield it a prompt and patriotic response. It says :

"As our own soil is menaced with invasion by a rebe force approaching from the Shenandoah valley, and the troops under Gen. Sigel have retreated before the enemy, this militia is now asked to perform a real service in de fending our own homes from danger. So little has hitberto been done by our citizens toward raising militia for one hundred days upon the call of the Government, that we earnestly exhort the people of Philadelphia to consider th gravity of the emergency which has given birth to the pre sent proclamation of Governor Curtin. We sincerely trust that our Commonwealth will not be exposed on this occasion as she was on the last, when we were totally de fanceless until the Governors of New York and New Jer sey sent their militis to our aid. Thousands of men in Philadelphia are now available for the purpose, and regi-ments should be immediately organized and sent to the order for active service.'

A CALL ON THE NEW YORK MILITIA. The State of New York, it appears, has also been called

non for a large militia force. We learn by a despatch rom Albany that on Tuesday, the 5th instant, the President of the United States informed Governor SEYMOUR that a rebel force, estimated at from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand strong, had invaded Maryland and taken Martineburg and Harper's Ferry, and were threatening other points; that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel the inva sien; and that he calls upon the State of New York for twelve thousand militia, as its quota, to serve one hundred days. Governor Seymour has doubtless taken prompt measures to supply the force required.

They claim to have about six increased to our men, and gether, in Texas, and to have captured about three thousand from us during the late Red River expedition, exclusive of what they took from Steele.

Gen. Szymanski, the Confederate Commissioner for the

MORE EXCITING REPORTS.

We continue to receive exciting reports from the inte tior of Pennsylvania, where alarm seems to be spreading. A despatch dated at Harrisburg yesterday says : " Gen. Couch has received a despatch which leads us to

believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to day. The despatch is dated at one o'clock this after noon. It is believed the rebels have only cavalry. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond. The Governor will call immediately for more troops, in addition to the twelve thousand called out yesterday, so that the old troops in the department may be sent to the front. The old Pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the Gen. Couch is here, and is for the present in

BALTIMORE, JULY 6-9 P. M.—The following is all have arrived at New Orleans.]

that has been received from the Upper Potomac up to this

Some excitement was caused at Frederick this afternoon by the fact that a slight skirmish had occurred between our pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts between

rederick and Point of Rocks.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Fredcovered with dust, which induced many to suppose that they were rebels. A great scare ensued. The train put back to Monocacy Junction, and the mistake was not discovered until the cars reached there, when they returned, but were again frightened back by another scare as fool-

but were again frightened back by another scare as non-ish and groundless as the first.

From the movements perceptible among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that Hunter's forces were actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that Hunter will be heard from to some purpose

before leng.

Every possible precaution has been taken by Gen. Wal-

Lact to guard against the possibility of any surprise move-ment by the enemy in this direction.

Last night Mrs. Dixon, an estimable Union lady, and a resident of Point of Rocks, was killed whilst sitting at her door, near the post office, by a shot fired by a rebel from the opposite side of the Potomac.

To-day a citizen of Sharabura was about fired continued.

To-day a citizen of Sharpsburg was shot for refusing to deliver up his watch to a rebel who demanded it. The rillain placed his pistol at the man's head and blew his villain placed his pistol at the man's head at brains out for not complying with his demand.

There are some exciting reports to night as to the presence of a very large force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, but they are not deemed reliable.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, JULY 6 .- A despatch from Chamber burg states that a rebel force, supposed to be Bradley Johnston's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force at the place, under Lieut McLean, after a spirited resistance, was compelled to fall back on Green-castle, with which place we still had telegraphic commu-nication up to nine o'clock P. M.

THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE,

LONDON, JUNE 23 -The Dano German Conference esterday accomplished nothing. The proposition for arbitration was rejected. The Conference is regarded as off the French port of Cherbourg. failure, but will meet again on the 25th for the completion of merely formal business. It is supposed that hos- A. M. on Sunday. The firing from both ships was rapid, tilities will recommence on the 27th of June.

LONDON, JUNE 23 .- The Times says the Conference will meet again on Saturday, but only as a matter of form, in order that the protocol of yesterday's proceedings may be read, and that the members may exchange the courte sies which are usual at a separation. As far as business is concerned, the Conference is at an end, and it has ended in a failure. On no side has there been a disposition to accept the proposals which this country has thought it advisable to make in the interests of peace. The proceed ings of the meeting may soon be told. The members only met to hear from Prussia and Austria their definite rejec tion of the proposed arbitration, and their acceptance of the alternative of a renewed campaign. There was indeed, on their parts, an offer which, under the circumstances, can only be looked upon as a mockery. This was that any Power that chose might arbitrate on the question of frontier, but they would reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the award.

LONDON, JUNE 26 .- The Conference met on Saturday, and finally adjourned at quarter past four o'clock. A Cabinet council was held immediately after, but nothing had transpired as to the policy agreed upon. It was stated, however, that orders had been issued by the English Government to have ready all the equipments necessary for birty thousand men.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25 .- Cotton: |sales for the week 15,000 bales, including 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market for foreign breadstuffs was firmer, with a slight advance in all qualities. Provisions are firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON, JUNE 26.—Consols closed yesterday at 90 a 901 for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £15,000.

GEN. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of War, in dating his despatch respecting he expedition of Gen. Hunter, lately operating in the vicinity of Lynchburg, refrained from giving any location. This omission is partially supplied by the following telegram to the Cincinnati Gazette. Meadow Bluff and Gauley are in Fayette county, Va., about three hundred miles west of Richmond :

MEADOW BLUFF, (VA.) JUNE 25. Hunter's army reached Lexington, June 11; found it occupied by infantry and artiflery. After fighting a few hours the rebels lett. We burned the Virginia Military

titute and Gov. Letcher's house. Capt. Blaser's scouts captured seven canal-boats conaing six cannon, nine thousand rounds of ammuniton, and large amount of commissary stores.

Gen. Duffie having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad at Amherst, we marched by way of Buchan-non and Liberty to Lynchburg. At Liberty we tore up he railroad for several miles, burning a bridge seven hundred feet long.

Five miles from Lynchburg we found the rebels in a

strong position, and attacked them. June 17, driving them two miles, when night closed in. During the night heavy reinforcements from Richmond under Early arrived. Or Saturosy, after feeling the enemy's strength, it was decid ed that they were too strong for us, and by night we withed that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken two cannon and sixty prisoners.

The 2d Vuginia cavalry, Saturday night, cut the railroad ten miles east of Lynchburg.

At Salem a party of rebels attacked Corlin's and Strauss' batteries in a defile, drove off the men, cut the wheels, and took off one hundred and twenty horses.

We haven't off fire assume lawley some that were

We brought off five cannon, leaving seven that were ruined, together with seven caissons and carriages that were burned by the explosion of the former. Six men were killed and ten wounded of the 2d Virginia cavalry. Our whole loss in the entire movement is probably six undred killed, wounded, and missing. We have one hun dred prisoners, seven cannon, and six hundred borses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the country, and made the biggest raid on record.

Among the killed is Adjutant Torrence, 12th Ohio; wounded, Col. John A. Turkey, 91st Ohio, and Lieut. C. Roberts, of the General's staff.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Return of Three Hundred Wounded Soldiers Humans Treatment from the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21, 1864. By a flag of truce boat which arrived at the mouth of the Red river on the 17th instant, from Grand Ecore, (La.) we have returned to our lines some three hundred wounded men, who reached this city safely on the evening of the 18th, having been paroled by the Confederate authorities.

These men are the remainder of the five hundred who were left on the battle-fields of Pleasant Hill and Manshave been divided in about equal numbers between the hospitals of the two places, and have buried in the neighborhood of one hundred and sixty of the original number since falling into the hands of the Confederates. This large proportion of deaths is owing, I am told by our surgeons, to the extraordinary severity of the wounds which our men sustained in those desperately fought engagements. The proportion of fatal cases among the wounded of the enemy vere unprecedentedly large, as I also learn, and scarcely oferior to our own.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the humane reatment which our men have mainly received from both the Confederate military authorities and the citizens who ave been brought in contact with them during their capivity. Such as have died have been buried in decent coffine in the cemeteries near those places, and the respect of civilized life shown to their remains.

Such of our men as were sufficiently recovered were sent o Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where the Confederates have some four thousand of our men confined in a stockade. They claim to have about six thousand of our men, slto

exchange of prisoners of the Trans-Mississippi Department, came down on the flag of truce boat for the purpose of negotiating a general exchange of prisoners in this Department, but I do not learn as yet the result of his mission.

The Champion No. 3 (a small boat captured from us during Banks's expedition) brought the paroledmen down from above, starting from Grand Ecore on the 13th instant, and passed over the falls at Alexandria without difficulty.

I cannot forbear mentioning the fact that Surgeons W K. Sadler, of the Nineteenth Kentucky; L. R. Wilcox, 130th Illinois, and Charles Winner voluntarily remained with our wounded men after the fight, and bestowed unremitting attention upon them during their stay. One of two others captured in the performance of their duty an several detailed to remain did nobly, without making invidious comparisons. I venture to name P. M. McFarland. assistant surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, [who, with Col

The same of the sa

A NAVAL BATTLE AND VICTORY.

An arrival at New York yesterday from Europe brings the long-looked for and gratifying intelligence that the United States steamer Kearsarge had at length encountered the famous Confederate privateer Alabams, and, after an engagement of an hour and a half, disabled and sunk her-Capt. Semmes and a part of his crew being rescued by an English yacht, and the remainder, nearly seventy, being rescued by the boats of the Kearsarge and held as prisoners.

The Kearsarge, Capt. John A. Winslow, is a screw steamer of 1,031 tons and eight guns. The Alabama, Capt. SEMMES, was a propeller steamer, built at Liverpool, said to be of 1,150 tons and nine guns.

The battle was a regular, square up fight, the Confederate steamer having the advantage in size and guns, and the result was a brilliant triumph and an honor to the naval prowess of the Federal commander and his gallant crew. Capt. Winslow had but one deck officer beside himself, viz. Lieut. Commander J. S. THORNTON.

The subjoined telegraphic despatches give some of the particulars of the engagement.

THE REBEL PRIVATEER ALABAMA SUNK BY THE GUNBOAT KEARSARGE. . .

NEW YORK, JULY 5 .- The steamer City of Baltimore, arrived from Europe, reports that the Confederate corsair Alabama had been defeated in a naval battle and sunk by the United States war vessel Kearsarge on the 19th of June.

The Alabama commenced the action at eleven o'clock with shot and shell, at a distance of a quarter to half a mile. At half-past twelve o'clock the rebel and pirate was in a sinking condition.

Capt. Semmes was picked up by the English yacht Deerhound and taken to Cowes, England. The Kearsarge captured sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama, which vessel lost several in killed, wounded, and drowned. Only three seamen were wounded on board the Kearsage, and the vessel was but little damaged.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, JULY 5 .- The City of Baltimore arrived at 9.30 this morning.

The pirate Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th of June to engage the United States gunboat Kearsarge, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted one hour and fifty minutes. Both vessels made seven complete-circles in manusevering at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. The Alabama then sunk. The pirate, Capt. Semmes, and crew were nearly all saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Before going out of port Semmes left all his chronometers, six in number, specie, and ransom bonds at Cherbourg.

There are further details of the fight, but nothing relatng to the whereabouts of the Kearsarge. One rumor places her at Ostrand-another at Cherbourg. That she landed some wounded men at the latter place is confirmed. No one was killed on the Kearsage, and only three men were slightly wounded. The vessel was very little in-

The pirate Semmes was offered a public dinner at South ampton and declined it. He has gone to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioners Three of the Alabama's officers and six of the crew landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat; several were also landed from the British ship Action. Capt. Semmes, in an official despatch.

"In an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking condition. The enemy's shells exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few moments I had a few moments I had hopes of reaching the French coast, but the ship filled ra-pidly and the furnace fire were extinguished. I then hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were then but four hundred eards dition. Although we were then but four hundred yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after the colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally. Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, every man, in obedi-nce to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeaored to save himself. There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship west down.

It was fortunate for myself that I thus escaped to the shelter of the neutral flag on board of Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deerhound, together with about sixty others."

SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

The encounter, as has been stated, was witnessed by the English steam yacht Deerhound, which vessel picked up Semmes and the crew of the pirate, and took them to Cowes. The following is her report of the engagement:

On the morning of Sanday, the 19th, at 10 30, the Alabama was observed steaming out of Cherbourg harbor towards the United States steamer Kearsarge. At 11 o'clock 10 minutes, the Alabama commenced the action by firing her starboard battery at a distance of about one mile. The Kearsarge also opened fire immediately with her starboard guns. A sharp engagement with rapid firing from both sides was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In macanyrica both shot and shell being discharged. charged. In mance avering both vessels made several com-plete circles at a distance of from one quarter to half a mile. At 12 o'clock the firing from the Alabama was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making head sail, shaping her course for land, which was distant about nine miles. At 12 30 the Confederate vessel was in a disabled and sinking state.

The Deerbound immediately made towards ber, and, in

passing, the Kearsarge was requested to sasist in saving the crew of the Alabama. When the Deerhound was still at a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk and the Deerhound then lowered her boats, and, with the assistance of those from the sinking vessel, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Capt. Semmes and thirteen officers. The Kearsarge was apparently much disabled.

The Alabama's loss in killed and wounded was as follows: Drowned, one officer and one man; killed, six men; wounded, one officer and sixteen men. Semmes is slightly wounded in the hand. The Kearsarge boats were lowered, and, with the assistance of the French pilot, succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew.

The Southampton correspondent of the London Daily News savs:

"Mr. Lancaster, of the English yacht Deerhound, was "Mr. Lancaster, of the English yacht Deerhound, was requested by the commander of the Kearsarge to save from drowning the Alabama's men on the water. He proceeded to do so, and while passing a man nearly exhausted one of the men in the bost cried out 'That's Semmes,' and the drowning man responded, 'I am the captain—save me. I cannot keep up any longer.' He was dragged in, when he said 'For God's sake don't put me aboard the Kearsarge, but put me on heard your yealth.' This was responded. sarge, but put me on board your yacht. This was promised, and Semmes was stowed away in the bottom of the boat and covered with a sail to conceal him from the view of those in the Kearsarge's boats, which were evidently anxiously scarching for him. He was afterwards taken to the yacht and placed below. Mr. Lancaster subsequently hastened away, fearful he would be overhauled and his vessel searched. Thus was Semmes saved."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Capt. Semmes was ordered to leave Cherbourg by the French Government on the demand of Minister Dayton, who based his demand upon the fact that the Alabama did not come in through stress of weather, but for repairs which would take months to complete. Semmes fluding t impossible to stay, and knowing that the Kearsarge was waiting for him, sent her commander a challenge, which was promptly accepted. There was not the least chance for the Alabama at any time. The Alabama, after being disabled, was sunk by a broadside, which tore through her water line. The Kearsarge was not seriously damaged."

Another despatch from New York states that news has seen received there that the loss on board of the Alabama was nine killed, twenty wounded, and sixty or eighty cap-

Among the last acts of the Senate was the confirmation of Brig. Gen. BURBRIDER as major general, in consideration of his recent successful military movements against the raiders into Kentucky.